

TWO NEW SPECIES OF DIPTERA IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM COLLECTION.

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One of the species described in this paper was collected by Mr. R. P. Currie in 1903, and has remained among the undetermined *Anthomyidæ* since. The other is a recent addition to the collections of the United States National Museum, which it is considered advisable to describe in addition to those species belonging to the *Borboridæ*, which have already been included in a previous paper.

FANNIA TIBIALIS, new species.

Male.—Eyes rather widely separated for a male of this genus, the narrow central stripe opaque black, narrower than the orbits at below ocelli, orbits shining, silvery white, which color is carried increasingly broader to opposite base of antennæ and from this point to lower angle of eyes at a gradually diminishing breadth, frons slightly buccate, mouth margin and cheeks slightly projecting, antennæ black, third joint brown pollinose, arista black, shining and slightly swollen at base, palpi black; mesonotum opaque gray-brown with three dark brown stripes interrupted anteriorly and posteriorly, as well as a spot behind humeri and one above wing bases of same color, acrostical bristles in three rows, the center row the weakest and rather irregular, scutellar bristles very long, the usual four much the longest, pleuræ darker than disk of mesonotum; abdomen narrow, elongate-oval, gray, dorso-central stripe brown, narrow, distinct and parallel-sided, not triangularly dilated on segments, all segments with numerous, moderately long bristles, hypopygium small, gray-brown; legs black, tibiæ and apices of femora yellow, anterior femora with a row of long bristles on each of the postero-dorsal, posterior, and postero-ventral surfaces, mid femora not noticeably constricted at apex, antero-ventral surface with seven almost equally long bristles on basal half, the basal one being weak and hairlike, and 13–14 on apical half, which steadily decrease in length and become closer as they near apex, postero-

ventral row longer, more regular, and not decreasing very much at apex, the basal two bristles in this row are hairlike, posterior surface with a row of fine hairlike bristles, the last four at apex very stout and strong, the row on the anterior surface is much stronger, but ends in 3-4 curled bristles, which are rather weaker than the apical four in posterior row, mid tibiæ only gradually thickened, and not much so from base to apex, the pubescence loose but short, and not much longer at apex than at base, bristling normal, the usual two bristles at same distance from apex, hind femora with an irregular row of moderately long but weak bristles on basal four-sevenths, and three much longer and stronger beyond them, as well as 6-7 very short but strong bristles on apical seventh on antero-ventral surface, postero-ventral row much longer, more hairlike and more regular, anterior surface with a row of short bristles which are of almost equal length to middle, then become longer and stronger, and run up to and over dorsal surface at in front of tip, below the last two bristles—on antero-dorsal surface—are two additional bristles, hind tibiæ with the usual two dorsal, two antero-dorsal—one at almost in transverse line with upper dorsal and one smaller at near apex—and two antero-ventral bristles, the upper and smaller being in transverse line with upper dorsal and the stronger at a little nearer the apex; wings yellowish, veins brown, paler at base, inner cross vein backwardly directed, outer cross vein bent, as long as penultimate section of fourth and joining that vein at two-fifths from inner cross vein to wing margin; calyptæ with lower scale slightly the larger; halteres bright yellow.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Two males, Kaslo, British Columbia, June 9 and 15, 1903 (R. P. Currie).

Type.—Cat. No. 15216, U.S.N.M.

Allied to *fuscula* Fallen, but separable by the absence of the coxal thorns.

LIMOSINA TROCHANTERATUS, new species.

Male.—Black, shining; frons at center about one-third broader than long; black, subopaque, except on stripes occupied by central rows of bristles and at bases of orbital bristles, where it is shining, orbital bristles strong, the lower one slightly the weakest; in addition to the usual bristles there are only 2-3 weaker bristles present on the orbits, two of which are situated anterior to the lower orbital bristle, and one between it and the second, but nearer to the center of frons; center rows each of four bristles, the lower two in each row the strongest, anterior margin of frons transverse, below and slightly above base of antennæ there is a distinct production which is carried down to epistome and forms a keel to the face, face opaque brown-black, in profile concave in center, anterior vibrissa very strong,

incurved, second much weaker, those on jowl numerous and slightly upcurved, jowl at center not half as high as eye at center, antennæ black, basal joint with several rather long bristles, third joint with thick, short, pale pilosity, arista subbasal, distinctly pubescent, one and one-half times as long as breadth of frons, palpi black; mesonotum shining, indistinctly three-striped, posthumeral bristles strong, incurved, four pairs of dorso-central bristles, acrostical bristles stronger than usual and distinguishable from the usual dorsal setulæ, scutellum subopaque, longer than broad, rounded, with eight marginal bristles, the anterior pair much the weakest, being only half as large as third pair, which are but half as large as second and posterior pairs; abdomen subopaque, second segment as long as segments 3-5 together, the other segments subequal, there are numerous bristles on lateral margins of second and several long and numerous short bristles on lateral and posterior margins of fourth and fifth segments, hypopygium glossy black, with a large central apical depression and numerous surface hairs, ventral surface of hypopygium and abdomen at apex hairy; legs black, only the apices of mid coxæ and trochanters yellowish, fore tibiæ with pale pilosity on apical half of ventral surface, mid trochanters with a long, strong, curved bristle directed toward apex of femur, mid femur with a row of regular, short, but strong bristles on apical half of anterior surface, the one at apex much the strongest, posteriorly with one at apex, mid tibiæ with about 10 bristles on dorsal surfaces—five on basal third, the basal one single, the next four paired and much stronger, and five in a group at beyond middle—one ventral bristle beyond middle and 2-3 apical spurs, all mid tarsal joints except apical one with apical spines, those on metatarsus very strong, hind femur normal, hind tibiæ with rather irregular dorsal setulæ, one of which at apical third is distinctly stronger than the others, hind metatarsus not much dilated and about half as long as second joint; wings clear, costa spinose to end of first vein, from humeral vein to end of first vein two-thirds as long as third costal division, second division two and one-half times as long as third, costa ending at apex of third vein, basal portion of third vein subequal to second portion of fourth, last portion with a distinct upward bend and ending distinctly in front of wing tip, outer cross vein about one and one-half times as long as inner and half as long as second portion of fourth, fourth vein indistinctly traceable to near wing margin, but neither it nor the fifth carried distinctly beyond cross vein; halteres with yellow knob and fuscous stalk.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

One female, Rosslyn, Virginia, August 25, 1912 (J. R. Malloch).

Type.—Cat. No. 15217, U.S.N.M.

Distinguishable from any described American species by the thornlike bristle on the mid trochanters.